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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Bulgaria
SUBJECT Information on Gorna Dzhumaya
- Now Called Blagoevgrad

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1. In Gorna Dzhumaya (stanke Dimitrovo) the new name for Gorna Dzhumaya is Blagoevgrad/ the Okoliya Peoples' Soviet is located on the street where the vegetable market is. The chairman of the Okoliya Peoples' Soviet is Slazeyko Georgiev, a Communist, about 42, who treats the population poorly.
2. The motorized militia is located near the fire fighting command on Klanichka street. The Chief of the Militia is Gurzhev Simcho Georgiev. The militia has about 15 motor vehicles, 25 motorcycles, and includes about 60 militiamen. The oblast (area) militia is located on Tsar Krun Street, in the building of the former London Hotel. The Chief of the oblast Militia is /fnu/ Rachev, who lives on Br Kostovi Street #26 in the home of Dimitur Pobadin, who is imprisoned because his son escaped to another country. The oblast militia includes about 120 militiamen. The okoliya militia is located on Obshtinska street and includes 80 militiamen. The criminal militia is located in the home of Ingilizov in the city /Blagoevgrad/ and it includes about 26 militiamen. The economic militia is located on #24 Danyan Gruez Street. It includes 40 militiamen and agents. The State Security is on #76 Bradya Kostovi Street. The Chief of the State Security in the city is Grafa /probably a nickname/ Everybody knows him by this name. He always wears black eyeglasses because one of his eyes is missing. The people in the area fear him very much. Everybody who has been interrogated by Grafa in Blagoevgrad, and later arrives in Sofia, will not be interrogated again by the State Security because it knows Grafa's methods.
3. The Seventh Artillery Regiment is located in Krupnik, a village in the Blagoevgrad Okoliya. This regiment was transferred in 1945 from Samokov.

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4. The Militia detachment (poduchastuk) is located in the neighboring village Simitlii. It has about 20 uniformed militiamen, who serve also in Krupnik. Krupnik has a community (obshtinska) militia, as well as State Security civilian agent.
5. When peasants are arrested, militiamen from other villages or from Blagoevgrad arrive, because they are not known to the local population. Agents of the State Security participate in arrests.

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6. Milan Dzhibirov is the chairman of the Rural Peoples' Soviet in Krupnik.

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Asen Dimitrov is the secretary of the Rural Peoples' Soviet. He works at the water syndicate /sic/. During the 1946 elections he voted for the opposition. He is a good person but easily swayed. He is nice to the peasants. Boris Mechkulski is the secretary of the Peoples' Soviet and a collector. He had the position of collector prior to 1944 and treats the people well. Kirana Mavrodieva works in the community. Ivan Dimitrov is an office worker known by the name Johnny. Stoyne Baratanov is an office worker in the community.

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7. The Communist Party after 1944 had about 120 members. Now there are about 48 members, but not all are reliable people. One voluntarily resigned from the Party, while the others were expelled because they refused to join cooperative labor farms. Only those Communists are interested in Party work who are agents of the State Security or who are working as officials in the Party or in the community. Some of the Party members are armed and they must assist the militia and military units in case of need. Members of the Voluntary Organization for Defense Corporation must assist the militia and the military units and are armed and paid by that organization.
8. The Credit and Consumers' Cooperative (sveshtenik) priest /fnu/ Chakurov is the director of the cooperative. During 1946 he was accused of participating in a conspiracy on the part of agrarians against the government. He was imprisoned and again freed because he was needed in the cooperative, as nobody was here to manage it. Lazar Patrlev is a cashier of the Credit and Consumers' Cooperative. The administrative council of the Cooperative consists of anti-Communists, with the exception of two store people. The cooperative includes three stores and one enterprise for hotels, restaurants and stores (khorelag). Immediately after the disbanding of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union in the village, the following peasants were put into labor camps: Aleksandur Chakurov, chairman of the Agrarian Youth Union (ZMS), he is the son of the priest Chakurov. He was in the labor camp up to 1949, later was freed, but during 1951 he was again arrested and put into the camp. Metodi Chekov is the secretary of the Agrarian Society in the village. He is still in a camp in Dobruja. Krun Nevrokopski was the chairman of the Okoliya Organization of the Agrarian Youth Union but died in the Bogdanovdol camp. Ivan Nevrokopski is a brother of Krun Nevrokopski and is also in the camp. The following persons are interned in a camp: the family of Metodi Zapchev, (he fled abroad), the family of Sasbo Vaznevi, all members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, Mikhail Chiflishki and his family, the family of Ivan Chekhov. Ivan Chekhov himself disappeared.

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10. During 1946 an illegal or underground group was located in the Trun mountains. This group consisted of 13 persons and had its center in Sofia. Several other underground groups were in existence. Georgi Mikhaylov was the liaison man between the groups and Sofia. Mikhaylov is from Brezhani, Blagoevgrad, Okoliya. Mikhaylov was detained by the State Security and tortured but he did not say a word.
11. The secretary of this underground group committed suicide in a cellar in the village of Ochtava in Sandanska Okoliya. Dimitur Suchey also succeeded in killing himself before he was caught near the village of Belitsa in Sandanski Okoliya. Lazar Khristov Topalski was sentenced to 16 years in prison in connection with these underground activities. Topalski was sent to a camp; this also was the case with the priest Chakurov and his son.
12. Militiamen from Petrich, Sandanski, Blagoevgrad, and Stanke Dimitrov, and Kyustendil participated in the offensive against these illegal or underground peasants in the Trun mountains. The militia was assisted by troops and by Party members. Not even one member of the opposition gave himself up alive. Many of them were hiding in the mountain villages in the homes of other peasants.
13. Villages in which the undergrounds received assistance were temporarily depopulated. A resistance youth group was discovered during the beginning of 1947 or the end of 1946 in the Trun area. Two of the youths were sentenced to death and shot, three were sentenced to life imprisonment, and several received prison sentences lasting for several years.
14. The frontier is not only defended by frontier troops. Every Communist is armed and is at the disposal of frontier officers, who designate a secret post to these Communists. At these posts these Communists watch for emigrants or diversionaries and persecute the underground and members of the resistance in the country.
15. Each peasant in the frontier area must report to the militia or to the military podelenie. He must report where he is going and what he is doing.
16. Every unknown person must be reported to the military unit or to the Party Secretary. Party members and members of the Voluntary Organization For Defense Corporation control the activity of every peasant, but especially that of former opposition members, Petkovites and Gemetovites.
17. Each village has a Bulgarian Soviet Friendship Society. The Fatherland Front Organization organizes courses for Russian study, which must be attended by students from 12-45 years of age. The Voluntary Organization For Defense Corporation also organizes Russian courses in addition to a military training courses etc. Soviet books and Bulgarian books are read, as well as Rabotnichesko Delo in the Fatherland Front Club or in the reading room. Communist officers and teachers teach Russian courses.

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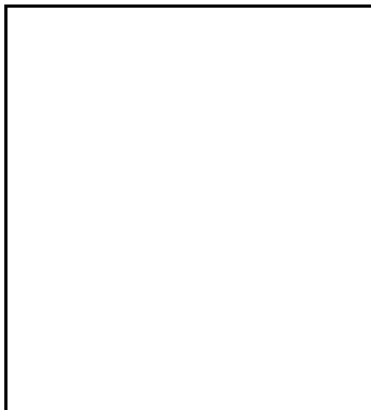
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